



ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

1968

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH1968To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Urban District Council

Vital Statistics There were 97 births in 1968 compared with 90 in 1967. The crude birth rate was 12.3 live births per thousand population and the adjusted rate was 13.8 per thousand, the area comparability factor for births being 1.12. These rates compare with ones of 12.0 and 13.4 respectively in the District in 1967 and of 16.9 in England and Wales in 1968.

Total deaths numbered 82 compared with 89 in 1967. The crude death rate was 10.4 per thousand population and the adjusted rate 11.6 per thousand, the area comparability factor for deaths being 1.12. These rates compare with ones of 11.9 and 13.2 respectively in the District in 1967 and of 11.9 in England and Wales in 1968. The causes of death are shown in the table. These are recorded under the Abbreviated List of 50 causes from the International Classification of Diseases. In 1968 this list replaced the Abridged List of 36 causes. This change has meant that more conditions are specifically listed as opposed to being placed under general headings.

There was one infant death and no maternal deaths. The infant mortality rate was 10.3 deaths per thousand live births compared with 11.1 per thousand in 1967 and 18 per thousand in England and Wales in 1968.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population for the town was revised upwards by nearly 400 persons to 7,890. This has the effect of proportionately lowering the birth and death rates. It no doubt reflects an excess of births over deaths in recent years and also new houses erected.

Immunisation The statistics show the number of children in the North 2 Area who were vaccinated and immunised during the year. The percentages of primary immunisations of infants were considerably lower than in 1967. It seems certain that this was only an apparent fall in the numbers carried out and one which will be rectified in future years. The reason for this fall is that in the summer the schedule for immunisation was altered and whereas previously many infants had completed the course by 6 months of age.

Vaccination against measles with one dose of live attenuated vaccine commenced nationally. Initially it was made available for children aged 4 to 7 years, subsequently for all other children under 16 years, and to be routinely included in the immunisation programme in the second year of life.

Infectious Diseases There were two new notifications of tuberculosis, one male and one female, both pulmonary tuberculosis. One death occurred from the long-term effects of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were many work contacts of one new case and also of another reactivated case and it was considered advisable to arrange for their x-ray by the mobile caravan. Over 500 contacts were examined but no secondary cases were found.

One case of food poisoning was notified as a result of infection by *Salmonella typhimurium* and three associated symptomless excretors were traced. One case of dysentery was notified and two others were otherwise ascertained.

Infective Hepatitis This disease was made statutorily notifiable in June, 1968, and at the year end 13 cases had been notified. An outbreak started in Shilbottle in January and for the first four or five months was confined to a few families. Thereafter it spread sporadically through the population and after about 8 months it spread to neighbouring villages and into Alnwick. The initial case could have been infected at a large children's Christmas party held in a hospital some considerable distance away. At the time of

writing 162 cases have been notified in the whole area, during a period of 18 months, and a further 14 cases were ascertained as having occurred in Shilbottle prior to notification commencing in June, 1968. A number of additional cases are known to have occurred but were not notified, in particular in families where a second child developed mild symptoms and the parents did not feel any necessity to consult the family doctor.

The age distribution has shown a normal distribution for the disease, being mainly confined to children and young adults, although the oldest person was aged 71 years and the youngest $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. The proportions falling into different age groups, where this is known, were:

Under 5 years	5 - 14	15 - 44	45+
11%	65%	20%	4%

The disease in young children tends to be mild and may almost pass unnoticed but with advancing age the symptoms can be more serious and cause protracted illness.

Infection is considered to be by the faecal-oral route and it is probable that, as with poliomyelitis, very many more people are infected than develop any symptoms. It is a disease where toilet hygiene may play a considerable part but there is no means of knowing which of those at particular risk will contract it - most family contacts escaped infection as did intimate class contacts at school. The number of multiple family infections were as follows:

4 cases	3 cases	2 cases
5 families	9 families	13 families

Forty percent of cases occurred in family groups while 60% of cases were isolated incidents with no other members of their families affected.

The incubation period of the disease is uncertain but is considered to have a wide range between 15 and 40 days. Of the 27 families with multiple cases 10 had additional cases within 10 days of the original one, suggesting a common outside source; 8 had additional cases occurring as long as 40 - 91 days afterwards and in these cases the possibilities are undiagnosed intervening cases, escape from family infection but contact with another source, or a family case continuing to excrete the virus for some weeks after clinical recovery. The wide range of susceptibility is shown by two families with four cases. In one all occurred within 3 days of each other and, in the other, at intervals of 24, 9, and 23 days.

Infection is probably by many means and inquiries within a number of families did not suggest any common factors such as meat, groceries, milk, icecream, water, or places of contact or recreation, and standards of personal hygiene varied. Little is known about the responsible virus. It cannot be grown in the laboratory, nor indentified, and there are no immunological tests which can prove infection. It is also highly resistant to heat, disinfectants, and freezing. There are thus no practicable methods of prevention other than hygiene. There is no form of active immunisation available but passive immunisation can give a brief immunity. Passive immunisation is, however, really only of use in preventing an outbreak in a closed community and the possibility of it's use was discussed with the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Department of Health and Social Security. As has been discussed identifying those susceptible from those at risk, family and intimate class contacts, is not possible and passive immunisations would have been ineffective and unnecessary in a very large proportion of the cases.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 4,778 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2,500 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 60.

The estimated mid-year population was 7,890 and this figure was taken when calculating the birth and death rate.

VITAL STATISTICSLive Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	51	42	93
Illegitimate	2	2	4
Totals	<u>53</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>97</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	12.3
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	13.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.1

Stillbirths

Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	10.2
Total live and still births	92

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year)

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	10.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	10.3
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births -

Perinatal Mortality RateStillbirths and deaths under one week combined
per 1,000 total live and still births

10.2

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths -

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Deaths</u>	46	36	82
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population			10.4
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			11.6

CAUSES OF DEATH

Other Tuberculosis, incl. Late Effects	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	2	2
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	3	2	5
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Mental Disorders	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	2	-	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	14	13	27
Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	4	10
Cerebrovascular Disease	4	5	9
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	-	2
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	2	-	2
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	1	3
Asthma	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	1	-	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All Other Accidents	-	1	1
Totals	46	36	82

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	9
Pneumonia	1
Measles	17
Dysentery	1
Food Poisoning	1
Infective Hematitis	13

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
65+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

INFANT MORTALITY1930-1968

Year	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Infant Mortality England and Wales
1930	5	42.7	60
1931	7	68.3	66
1932	9	92.8	64
1933	7	60.9	63
1934	5	45.0	59
1935	3	27.8	57
1936	6	56.6	59
1937	Record Incomplete	40.0	58
1938	5	57.5	53
1939	Record Incomplete	-	51
1940	7	72.9	57
1941)		100.0	60
1942)	Record Incomplete	44.6	51
1943)		46.7	49
1944	4	35.7	45
1945	9	74.6	46
1946	8	59.4	43
1947	11	62.5	41
1948	10	55.2	34
1949	4	30.6	32
1950	1	7.7	30
1951	1	8.8	30
1952	2	15.1	28
1953	4	24.3	27
1954	5	24.6	25
1955	3	20.8	25
1956	3	21.9	24
1957	4	29.0	23
1958	2	16.0	22
1959	1	7.7	22
1960	3	21.6	21
1961	1	8.1	21
1962	9	64.3	21
1963	-	-	21
1964	2	15.7	21
1965	-	-	19
1966	3	26.4	19
1967	1	11.1	18
1968	1	10.3	18

IMMUNISATIONNORTH NO. 2 AREA

Disease	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Doses		
	Under 4	4-15	Total	Under 4	4-15	Total
Diphtheria	300	47	347	348	441	789
Whooping Cough	297	47	344	211	118	329
Tetanus	301	48	349	354	522	876
Polio	331	92	423	353	366	719
Measles	175	329	516	-	-	-

	Primary Vaccination			Revaccination		
	Under 5	5-15	Total	Under 5	5-15	Total
Smallpox	250	22	272	3	15	18

There were 459 live births in the area during 1968 and the number of primary immunisations of children under 4 years of age (smallpox - under 5 years) have been expressed as percentages of this figure.

Diphtheria	-	65%
Whooping Cough	-	64%
Tetanus	-	66%
Polio	-	72%
Smallpox	-	57%

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Alnwick U.D.	200
Alnwick R.D.	25
Amble U.D.	190
Rothbury R.D.	40
Totals	<u>455</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1968HOUSING(a) STATISTICS

New houses completed during the year	<u>With State Assistance</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) By Local Authority	37	-	37
(b) By Other Housing Authority	1	-	1
(c) By Private Persons	-	22	22
Total number of inhabited houses in district			2500
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority			1153

Closing and DemolitionsNumber of Houses

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas -
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas
(Number of dwellings included above previously reported as "closed" - NIL) 5
3. Houses closed, not demolished -
4. Houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in the above 2

Repairs - Houses made fit

5. By informal action 3
6. By owners, following statutory notice -
7. By local authority in default of owners 1
8. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction -

Houses Patched

9. Houses in clearance areas still in use at end of year for temporary accommodation -

Clearance Programme

10. Number of unfit houses in clearance programme remaining to be dealt with at end of year 26

<u>Improvement Grants</u>	<u>Number of separate houses</u>
(a) <u>Descretionary Grants</u>	
1. Applications submitted to Local Authority during the year	12
2. Applications rejected	-
3. Applications approved	12
4. Approximate average grant approved per house	£376
5. Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	143
(b) <u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>During the Year</u> <u>Total to Date</u>
1. Number of separate houses for which grants have been made	10 57
2. Number of houses so provided with	
(a) Bath or shower	7 42
(b) Wash-hand basin	6 43
(c) Hot water supply	7 39
(d) Water closet	7 49
(e) Food store	6 35

(b) GENERALClayport North West Area

The 37 housing units and 32 garages were completed for the local authority by Messrs. R. Bowey & Son Ltd., before the contract completion date and all houses were occupied in mid - March.

The housing units constructed to the Parker Morris standards comprise:-

- 5 - two bedroom maisonettes
- 3 - three bedrom maisonettes
- 25 - one bedroom flats
- 4 - bed sitting rooms

Chapel Lands

22 private houses, comprising 16 - three bedroom houses and 6 two bedroom bungalows were completed by Messrs. R. Carse & Sons Ltd., 14 houses were under construction at the end of the year. A sum total of 34 of the 60 houses are now occupied.

Augur Flats

Work on the erection of 6 bungalows, wardens house and offices, was commenced by Messrs. R. Carse & Sons Ltd., in June. The improvement of 10 existing houses is also included in this contract.

Improvement Grants

There is a notable increase in the number of applications for grant aid in comparison to previous years. When the new Housing Bill comes into operation and receives publicity, it is considered that proposed grant increases should act as a stimulant to owners of dwelling houses lacking modern amenities to bring such houses up to the required standards. The new act is intended to stimulate the improvement of houses in general improvement areas and of individual houses elsewhere by the provision of modern amenities.

Alnwick Moor

Notice of time and place and subsequently demolition orders were served on all 17 houses placed in Category 4, which were considered unfit and not repairable at reasonable cost. There were no objectors. 3 tenants have been rehoused and a further house became vacant on the death of the tenant. It is hoped that the remainder of these families will be rehoused as early as possible.

(c) REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none in the district

(d) HOUSES ERECTEDHOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED

Year	By Private Persons	By Local Authority	By other Housing Authorities	Total	Demolished	Houses or Parts closed	Total	
1957	7	64	-	71	5	3	8	N.B.
1958	4	-	-	4	12	2	14	11 dwellings
1959	6	-	1	7	10	-	10	reported as
1960	21	-	-	21	22	2	24	"Closed" have
1961	23	11	-	34	5	2	7	since been
1962	25	21	-	46	31	6	37	demolished
1963	4	19	-	23	24	9	33	and are
1964	1	33	3	37	15	2	17	included in
1965	1	31	-	32	3	7	10	figures 2
1966	-	2	-	2	7	6	13	closing orders
1967	12	-	1	13	10	1	11	revoked
1968	22	37	1	60	5	-	5	
Total	126	218	6	350	149	40	189	

WATER SUPPLY

The area is served by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, who maintained a plentiful and wholesome supply throughout the year.

The service is adequate and satisfactory.

Water is obtained from the Coquet Water Board, and the Half Moon Springs. The Coquet supply is filtered and chlorinated, but the Half Moon Springs supply is untreated.

A new pump has been fitted to the Staigs Garth pumping station and a new chlorination plant is to be installed.

The Company readily investigate any complaints, and effect a remedy.

Cottages on Alnwick Moor are supplied by the Freemens Council and this water, whilst untreated, has remained wholesome over the years.

RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES (BACTERIOLOGICAL)

Source of Supply	Whether water treated or untreated	Satisfactory		Suspicious Class 111	Unsatisfactory Class 1V
		Class 1	Class 11		
Alnwick Low Supply (C.W.B.)	Treated	7	-	-	-
Alnwick High Supply	Untreated	11	-	-	-
Freemen's Supply	Untreated	1	-	-	-

The number of dwelling houses, and the number of the population supplied from public water mains are as follows:-

	<u>Number of Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Populations Supplied</u>
(a) Direct to House	2415	7780
(b) By means of stand pipes	10	18

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955(a) MILK

Dealers licences are granted by the Northumberland County Council as the food and drugs authority, and regular sampling was carried out by the County Public Health Inspector.

There is no untreated milk bottled in the district, and there are no producers in the area selling raw milk, consequently there were no samples of raw milk examined for Brucella Abortus.

As a result of a complaint received regarding a dirty milk bottle, containing 1 pint of pasteurised milk, legal proceedings were taken under Reg. 27(2) of the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. The offending producer who pleaded guilty through their solicitor, was fined £25

RESULTS OF SAMPLES (BACTERIOLOGICAL)

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Untreated	2	-
Treated	38	-

(c) THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district, and no samples of liquid egg were submitted to the Alpha- Amylase test

(d) FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960FOOD PREMISES SUBJECT TO FOOD HYGIENE (GEN) REGULATIONS 1960CATEGORIES OF TRADE PREMISES

	Number of Premises	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocers, Self Service Stores General Dealers and Confectioners	34	33	10	10
Cafes, Snack Bars, School Kitchens, Boarding House, Hospital Kitchens	24	24	24	24
Public Houses, Hotels and Social Clubs	21	19	21	21
Butchers and Fishmongers	8	8	8	8
Fruiterers	5	5	-	-
Chemists	5	5	-	-
Fried Fish and Chips	3	3	3	3
Bakeries	3	3	3	3
Off Licence Premises	2	2	-	-
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Totals	106	103	70	70

32 visits were made to the 106 food premises and contraventions or deficiencies found were brought to the notice of the food traders concerned.

There were no prosecutions during the year under the Regulations.

(e) POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

(f) FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN FRESH CARCASE MEAT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES)

30 visits were made to food premises for the primary purpose of food inspection. The following were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed at the East Cawledge Park Refuse Tip:-

Canned Vegetables	113 lbs.	Quick frozen foods	596 lbs.
Canned Fruit	106 "	Pork	24 "
Canned Meat & Fish	66 "	Bacon	10 "
Canned Milk & Milk Products	6 "		

(g) FOOD COMPLAINTS

Below is a sumary of complaints received and investigated regarding food purchased not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser:-

- 1) Packet of Custard Cream Biscuits with dirt adhering to inside of package. Examination of packet revealed that the packet was punctured. Warning letter to seller of package.
- 2) Large white thin sliced loaf of bread affected with mould growth. Warning issued to seller.
- 3) 2 small loaves of Mavis brown bread affected with mould growth. Warning letter sent to seller.
- 4) Bottle of Appleade believed to contain foreign bodies. The Analyst's report showed this to be material from the Swansdown filter bag. Reported to manufacturer.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two private slaughterhouses in the district. 19 slaughtering licences were issued to slaughtermen. Refuse from the slaughterhouses is removed by the Council twice weekly for a sum of £2.2.0 per week.

Under the meat Inspection Regulations a total sum of £115.2.0. was paid by the butchers for meat inspection. 203 additional carcasses were inspected than in the previous year and 51 animals were slaughtered in emergency. 100% inspection of all carcasses would again have been achieved but for the removal of the offal of 3 cattle and 13 sheep from a slaughterhouse, on the August Holiday Monday before inspection. The butcher concerned was warned as to action that would be taken if such was to happen again.

No cysticercosis or tuberculosis was found.

Accommodation was provided to each of the slaughterhouses, for meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption, and hemp ropes were replaced by metal chains to comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	511	144	6	1668	230
Number inspected	508	14	6	1655	230
<u>All diseases</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	2	3	-	3	1
Part " "	8	3	1	11	3
Offal condemned	94	5	-	47	15
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	20.5	78.6	16.6	3.7	8.3

Total weight of carcase meat and offal condemned - 3792 lbs.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There were no major works carried out to the existing sewers, or to the Sewage Disposal Plant.

RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, impair on a Local Authority the duty of keeping its district free from rats and mice, and for this purpose a part time rodent operator is employed for approximately 20/22 hours per week.

All treatments are given free of charge.

There was a 20% reduction in the number of notifications received and premises treated in comparison with the previous year. Again the majority of notifications received were those where the "odd rat" had been seen, and on inspection it was observed in several cases that food had been put out for birds. Infestations on building sites proved troublesome through workmen throwing away unwanted sandwiches etc. but some co-operation was obtained when covered receptacles were provided for uneaten food.

One sewer treatment was carried out and 41 manholes baited. 2 complete takes and 2 part takes were recorded. On further treatment no take was recorded.

PIGEONS

To cope with the increasing number of pigeons in the town centre, despite a catch of 251 in the previous year, it was decided to construct two additional traps. Some success was immediately obtained until it was discovered that cats were gaining access to premises where one of the traps was laid. This difficulty was overcome, only to find that children or youths began to interfere with the trap, and were gaining access through a broken fanlight. When the fanlight was repaired there was no further interference.

When an area became practically free of pigeons, a trap was moved to another locality, and whilst it was felt that some success had been achieved the pigeon nuisance was time consuming, for the rodent operator made three visits to each of the traps weekly.

During the year 482 pigeons were humanly destroyed, and 60 eggs broken.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963REGISTRATION, GENERAL INSPECTIONS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the year	Total Number of Registered premises at end of year	General Inspections carried out	Persons Employed
Offices	1	48	7	243
Retail shops	5	104	23	385
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	3	1	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	14	4	93
Totals	7	169	35	730
		TOTAL MALES TOTAL FEMALES	253 477	

There were no applications received and no exemptions granted in relation to (1) space (2) temperature (3) sanitary conveniences (4) running water. No accidents were reported.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Section	4 Cleanliness	2
"	6 Temperature	13
"	7 Ventilation	1
"	8 Lighting	4
"	9 Sanitary Conveniences	5
"	10 Washing Facilities	7
"	11 Supply of drinking water	1
"	12 Clothing accomodation	1
"	13 Sitting facilities	1
"	16 Floors, passages and stairs	5
"	24 First Aid, General Provisions	6
"	50 Information for employees Abstract	13

Contraventions were brought to the notice of the employers concerned either by letter or interview. There were no prosecutions instituted.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1. 2. 3. 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	10	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	9	-	-
Totals	51	19	1	-

2. Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred				
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)			
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	1	1	-	-	-	-	

3. Outwork

There were no outworkers notified.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADEFood and Drugs Act 1955

Slaughterhouses	-	Meat inspection	238
" "	-	Inspections (Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regs. 1958)	6
Poultry Auctions	-	Poultry inspections	2
Food Premises	-	Inspections (Food Hygiene Reg.)	32
" "	-	Food Inspections	30
Market stalls and delivery vehicle regulations			11
Milk and Dairies Regulations (Milk distributors)			3
Slaughtermen's Licences			6
			<u>328</u>

Public Health Acts

Drainage	152
Building Regulations 1965	31
Nuisances	4
Refuse removal and refuse tip	27
Pigeons	85
Water supply and sampling	11
Dust Bins	3
Verminous premises	15
Public Conveniences	4
Cleanliness (Problem Families)	27
Sewage Works	3
Offensive odours	4
Defective W.C.s	6
Infectious disease	<u>4</u> 376

Housing Act 1957

House inspections (Sec 3)	26
Repairs (Sec 9)	21
Demolition and closing orders	23
Inspections and repairs (Council houses)	42
Overcrowding	<u>1</u> 113

Factories Act 1961

Inspection - Factories with mechanical power	10
- Factories non mechanical power	-
- Building sites etc.	<u>9</u> 19

Offices, Shops and Railway premises Act 1963

General Inspections	35	
Registrations and revisits	<u>29</u>	64

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Surveys, treatments and revisits	32
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Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964

Inspections	9
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Noise Abatement Act 1960

Inspections	2
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Miscellaneous (Including Interviews)

Total number of visits and inspections carried out	1042
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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS NOTICES SERVED

	Informal	Complied with	Statutory	Complied with	Executed in default by Local Authority
Public Health Act, 1969 Sec. 39 - drainage 45 - W.C.'s	4 2	3 2	1 -	- -	1 -
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 9 - Repairs	4	3	1	-	1
Totals	10	8	2	-	2

Public Health Acts

Blocked drains cleared	2
Houses disinfested re. vermin	6
Wasps nests destroyed	15

